

MESSAGE ON CONSERVATION

PRESIDENT TAFT URGES BALLINGER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Feature That Transcends All Others. He Says, is the Soil of the Country That Produces the Food of the People—Plan for Waterways Improvement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—President Taft sent a message to Congress today on the conservation of the national resources, which is in part as follows:

In 1869 we had a public domain of 1,055,911,283 acres. We have now 731,164,051 acres, confined largely to the mountain ranges and the arid and semi-arid plains. We have, in addition, 368,085,975 acres of land in Alaska.

The public lands were, during the earliest administrations, treated as a national asset for the liquidation of the public debt and as a source of reward for our soldiers and sailors. Later on they were donated in large amounts in aid of the construction of wagon roads and railroads, in order to open up regions in the West then almost inaccessible. All the principal land statutes were enacted more than a quarter of a century ago. The homestead act, the preemption and timber culture act, the coal land and the mining acts were among these. The rapid disposition of the public lands under the early statutes and the lax methods of distribution prevailing, due, I think, to the belief that these lands should rapidly pass into private ownership, gave rise to the impression that the public domain was legitimate prey for the unscrupulous, and that it was not contrary to good morals to circumvent the land laws. This prodigal manner of disposition resulted in the passing of large areas of valuable land and many of our national resources into the hands of persons who felt little or no responsibility for promoting the national welfare through their development. The truth is that title to millions of acres of public lands was fraudulently obtained, and that the right to recover a large part of such lands for the Government long ceased by reason of statutes of limitation.

There has developed in recent years a deep concern in the public mind respecting the preservation and proper use of our natural resources. This has been particularly directed toward the conservation of the resources of the public domain. The problem is how to save and how to utilize, to conserve and to develop, for no sane person can doubt that it is for the common good that Nature's blessings are only for unborn generations.

Among the most noteworthy reforms initiated by my distinguished predecessor were the vigorous prosecution of land frauds and the bringing to public attention of the necessity for preserving the remaining public domain from further spoliation, for the maintenance and extension of our forest resources, and for the enactment of laws amending the obsolete statutes so as to retain governmental control over that part of the public domain in which there are valuable deposits of coal, oil, and of phosphate, and, in addition, to preserve the public lands under conditions favorable to the public, of the lands along the streams in which the fall of water can be made to generate power to be transmitted in the form of electricity many miles to the point of its use, known as "water-power" sites.

One of the most pressing needs in the matter of public land reform is that lands should be classified according to their principal value or use.

It is now proposed to dispose of agricultural lands as such, and at the same time to reserve for other disposition the treasure of coal, oil, asphaltum, natural gas and phosphate contained therein. This may be best accomplished by separating the right to mine from the title to the surface, giving the necessary mineral rights to the holder as may be required for the extraction of the deposits.

In considering the conservation of the natural resources of the country, the feature that transcends all others, including woods, waters, minerals, is the soil of the country. It is incumbent upon the Government to foster by all available means the resources of the soil, which produce the food of the people. To the conservation of the soil of the country should be cared for with all means at the Government's disposal.

Work of the utmost importance to inform and instruct the public on this chief branch of the conservation of our resources is being carried on successfully by the Department of Agriculture, and it is essential to the best treatment of the soil in the manner above indicated.

The act by which, in semi-arid parts of the public domain, the area of the homesteads has been reduced from 160 to 320 acres has resulted most beneficially in the extension of "dry farming," and in the demonstration which has been made of the possibility, through the conservation of the character and mode of culture, of raising substantial crops without the presence of such a supply of water as has been heretofore thought to be necessary for agriculture.

But there are millions of acres of completely arid land in the public domain which, by the establishment of reservoirs for the storing of water and the irrigation of the soil, may be made much more fruitful and productive than the best lands in a climate where the moisture comes from the clouds.

One of the questions which has arisen is that too many projects in view of the available funds have been set on foot. The funds available under the reclamation statute are inadequate to carry out these projects within a reasonable time.

I urge that the nation ought to afford the means to lift them out of the very desperate condition in which they now are. This can be done by the creation of any excessive waste or any corruption on the part of the Reclamation Service. It only indicates an overzealous desire to extend the benefit of reclamation to as many acres and as many States as possible. I recommend, therefore, that authority be given to issue not exceeding \$30,000,000 of bonds from time to time, as the Secretary of the Interior shall find it necessary, the proceeds to be applied to the completion of the projects already begun and their proper extension, and the bonds running ten years or more to be taken up by the proceeds of returns to the reclamation fund, which returns, as the years go on, will increase rapidly in amount.

There is no doubt at all that if these bonds were to be allowed to run ten years the proceeds from the public lands, together with the rentals for water furnished through the completed enterprises, would quickly create a sinking fund large enough to retire the bonds within the time specified. I hope that while the statute shall provide that these bonds are to be paid out of the reclamation fund it will be drawn in such a way as to secure interest at the lowest rate, and that the credit of the United States will be pledged for their redemption.

What I have said is really an epitome of the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior in respect to the future conservation of the public domain in his present annual report. It is a report which attracts attention to the problem of disposition of these lands under such conditions as to invite the private capital necessary to the development of the country and the maintenance of the restrictions necessary

PLEAD FOR ARCHIE SANDERS

PRESIDENT TAFT URGED TO RETAIN HIM IN OFFICE.

New York Senators and Six Representatives Call at the White House in His Behalf—The Breach Between Roosevelt and Gov. Hughes Recalled.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Archie Sanders, United States collector of internal revenue at Rochester, N. Y., bobbed into public notice again to-day when eight members of the New York Republican delegation to Congress went to President Taft with a request that he be retained in office. This action marked a peculiar change about in conditions affecting Republican politics in New York State. The resignation of Mr. Sanders was once called for by President Roosevelt through Secretary of the Treasury Cortelyou because Col. Roosevelt believed that this course would please Gov. Hughes, with whom Col. Roosevelt wished to be on good terms at the time. But Gov. Hughes declined to be duly grateful and Mr. Sanders's letter of resignation was not accepted. It has been lying on the desk of the Secretary of the Treasury ever since.

The members of the New York delegation in Congress who called on President Taft to-day in behalf of Mr. Sanders were Senators Depew and Root, and Representatives Payne, Perkins, Vreeland, Fassett, Simmons and Knapp, all of them up-State men. They told the President that Mr. Sanders had been a good collector and they would like to have him reappointed. They spoke of the candidacy of W. V. Downer of Buffalo for Mr. Sanders's office and said they had heard he was likely to get it. As a reason against the appointment of Mr. Downer they explained that Buffalo was within the internal revenue district over which Mr. Downer sought to assume jurisdiction.

After their interview with the President all the members of the delegation which called on him expressed the belief that Mr. Sanders will be retained.

The call of the Republican Senators and Representatives at the White House to urge the reappointment of Mr. Sanders has an interesting and peculiar bearing on the political situation in New York State. In a measure the New York delegation put themselves in the position of asking President Taft to reappoint to a Federal office a man who had been denounced by close friends of Gov. Hughes as an enemy of the Governor and his policies and whose resignation had been demanded by President Roosevelt.

However, in view of Col. Roosevelt's change of attitude with respect to that demand it is evident that he will shed no tears if Mr. Sanders is reappointed.

The Sanders incident was the real beginning of the strained political relations between Col. Roosevelt and Gov. Hughes. Col. Roosevelt and his advisers on New York political matters thought that the Governor had shown a boorish spirit. They held that the Governor really had not wanted President Roosevelt to understand that Mr. Sanders's removal would be pleasing to the Governor, he might at least have made such a statement. President Roosevelt, coupled with an expression of appreciation of the President's desire to strengthen the Governor's hands. It is true that Col. Roosevelt took up to have Hughes reappointed in 1908, but the considerations which actuated him in this particular were entirely apart from any feelings of friendship for New York's Executive. The Col. Roosevelt and Gov. Hughes, caused by the Governor's refusal to express appreciation of what Col. Roosevelt had done in the Sanders case, has never been healed.

DICKINSON RETURNS.

He Says General Conditions in Porto Rico Are Gratifying.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Secretary of War Dickinson returned to Washington to-day from an inspection tour of Porto Rico and Santo Domingo. He was accompanied by Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, chief of the insular bureau of the War Department, and Col. Jefferson R. Keane of the Medical Corps of the army.

Secretary Dickinson left Washington aboard the Mayflower the latter part of December. The first stop was made at San Juan, where Mr. Dickinson conferred with Gov. Colton of Porto Rico and other officers of the insular government in regard to proposed amendments to the Foraker act, which is the organic law of Porto Rico. The trip was for the purpose of gathering data to be used in the preparation of the proposed amendments.

Col. Keane, who is an expert on the subject of the insular government, and an investigation of the sanitary condition of the Porto Rican cities.

Secretary Dickinson will prepare a report upon his trip, together with his recommendations for amending the Foraker act, for President Taft to transmit to Congress. The people of Porto Rico are especially interested in obtaining better government. Mr. Dickinson declined to indicate what his recommendations in this regard would be.

"The trip to Porto Rico and return," he said, "was uneventful, barring some general conditions in Porto Rico are gratifying. The people are engaged in the production of coffee, are prosperous. Through the political relations established between Porto Rico and the United States they have lost their fear of the future. They are unable to compete successfully with the Brazilian coffee in the United States. It is hoped that this industry will be developed by creating a market for coffee according to its superior quality and also by improved methods in agriculture which will increase the production and lighten the cost."

Gov. Colton has taken hold of the Governorship vigorously and has made a good impression by the earnestness, zeal and ability he has displayed. There seems to be general satisfaction with his administration and the promise is good for the cultivation of still closer relations between the Porto Ricans and the people of the United States and for the general advancement of the prosperity of the island. A number of proposed changes in regard to the organic law of the island embodied in what is known as the Foraker act, have been mooted, such as a constitutional amendment for the election of a Senate by the people, the separation of executive from legislative functions, a limitation of the elective franchise, the bringing of questions of sanitation and administration under a central power, the payment of the expenses of the Federal Court by the United States and many minor changes of less significance. All of these questions were inquired into and in due time recommendations will be made to the President with regard to them.

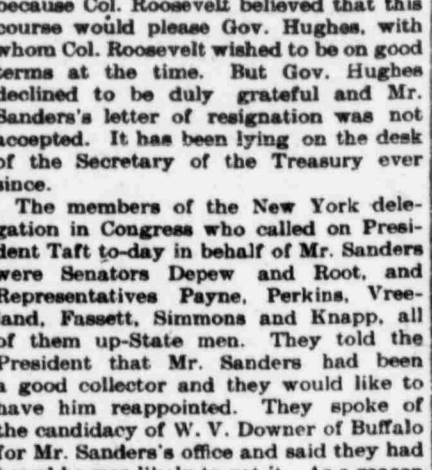
Agreement on Ballinger Inquiry Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The Senate and the House conferees on the Ballinger and Pinchot resolution of investigation reached an agreement to-day which, while not yet final in its nature, will stand. The House wins in every important particular of difference between the two houses. The investigation of questions of good faith in the present Congress and witnesses will be permitted to appear with their attorneys and be legally represented. Both these are concessions to the House.

Greenhut and Company

Dry Goods

Here's a Vest Buying Opportunity That's a Real Low Price Wonder



\$2.50 & \$3 Vests

Flannel Vests Imported Woven Mercedized Fabrics Fancy Vestings The New Bengalis Jacquard Ottomans Hair Line Stripes English Vestings

Just 1250 Vests in the lot—so many different patterns that we'd have to have an Ad. as long as your arm to tell you all about them.

We wish we had the space to give you more details. Take the sale from every viewpoint, however, and it's what you'd call "a good thing." All perfectly tailored, sizes 34 to 46 Regular and stout. \$2.50 to \$3.65 and \$3 values.

Main Floor—Greenhut and Company Saturday

6th Avenue, 18th to 19th Street

Boys' Clothes

Our January Sale of Boys' and Children's Suits and Overcoats at our Broadway Store has been signally successful.

It has brought us a lot of new friends. All these goods are on the Third Floor of our Broadway Store, and the reduced prices are most inviting. For example:—

SUITS & OVERCOATS.

\$5.00 and \$6.50 qualities... \$4.25
7.50 and 8.00... 6.00
8.50 and 10.00... 6.80
12.00 and 13.50... 8.00
15.00 and 16.50... 9.75
18.00 and 20.00... 12.00
22.00 and 25.00... 15.00

LONG TROUSER SUITS.

13.50 and 15.00 Suits... \$10.00
16.50 and 18.00... 12.00
20.00, 22.00 and 25.00 Suits... 15.00
28.00 and 30.00 Suits... 20.00
32.00 and 35.00 " " " " 25.00

Browning King & Company

Broadway at 32nd Street
Cooper Square at 5th Street
Fulton Street, Brooklyn

Kennedy

112 CORTLAND ST.
Flexible Derbies

2.40
Self Conforming Featherweight "Furry" Telescopes & Alpines

Ours 1.90
Elsewhere 3.00
Do you realize that we save you one-third?

Specialties for Stormy Weather
Cloth Hats (stiffened brim) 1.90
Hudson Seal Caps, 1.49
Heavy Tweed Caps, 65c to 1.50

Baby Spoons

In great variety of patterns and of quality guaranteeing the hardest service may be had in

1847 ROGERS BROS.
SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS

NO MONGOOSE FOR US.

The Only Live One That Has Reached Our Shores Was Promptly Killed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—There isn't to be any invasion of the United States by the mongOOSE, the little ferretlike animal, which lives on rats and snakes and when it can't get these turns to chickens and other more costly and more domesticated pets, if the Government can prevent it.



Those who braved the blizzard yesterday were "first come, first served."

But with so many of our youths, boys' and children's suits radically revised, to-day's as good as yesterday's.

Reductions of \$5 or more on a variety of our youths' mixture suits, sizes 32 to 35.

All \$15, \$18, \$20 or \$22.

A new revision on top of a previous mark-down emphasizes extra values in boys' and children's suits.

Boys' long trouser suits, included.

For such days as yesterday, no coat can take the place of a big storm ulster with wide collar.

One-buckle, four-buckle or six-buckle Arctics.

Buckle 'em on for defense against storms.

Paper weights, for warmth.

Not a cold proposition, but a chill minimizer.

Schlichten Ramie underwear.

Medium and heavy Winter weights.

ROGERS PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores, at Warren st. 13th st. 34th st.

Fortune Hunter

JOE WEBER'S

Complete American Cycle of Richard Wagner's DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN.

Mon. Jan. 24, at 8:30. Tuesday, Jan. 25, at 8:30. Wednesday, Jan. 26, at 8:30. Thursday, Jan. 27, at 1:30. Friday, Jan. 28, at 1:30. Saturday, Jan. 29, at 1:30. Sunday, Jan. 30, at 1:30.

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AMUSEMENTS.

NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES AND BUSINESSES.

EMPIRE 4th St. & 4th St. E. 815. Last Matinee To-day 2:15. LAST TIME TO-NIGHT.

MAUDE ADAMS BARRIE'S WHAT EVERY WOMAN WANTS. NEW YORK. MISS MARY MOORE. In 16 performances of THE MOLLUSK.

GARRICK 4th St. & 4th St. E. 815. Last Matinee To-day 2:15. LAST TIME TO-NIGHT.

OTIS SKINNER IN YOUR HUMBLE SERVANT. By Booth Tarkington and H. L. Wilson.

CRITERION 4th St. & 4th St. E. 815. Last Matinee To-day 2:15. LAST TIME TO-NIGHT.

FRANCIS WILSON THE RACER. By Booth Tarkington and H. L. Wilson.

LYCEUM 4th St. & 4th St. E. 815. Last Matinee To-day 2:15. LAST TIME TO-NIGHT.

MARIE TEMPEST NIGHTS. In 16 performances of THE MOLLUSK.

HUDSON 4th St. & 4th St. E. 815. Last Matinee To-day 2:15. LAST TIME TO-NIGHT.

THE NEXT OF KIN NEXT TUES. WM. COLLIER A LUCKY STARS.

SAVOY 4th St. & 4th St. E. 815. Last Matinee To-day 2:15. LAST TIME TO-NIGHT.

THE COMMANDING OFFICER NEXT WEDNESDAY. In 16 performances of THE MOLLUSK.

HENRY MILLER IN THE FAITH BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE GREAT DIVIDE."

KNICKERBOCKER 4th St. & 4th St. E. 815. Last Matinee To-day 2:15. LAST TIME TO-NIGHT.

THE DOLLAR PRINCESS CHARLES DILLINGHAM'S Eve. 8:15. Last Matinee To-day 2:15. LAST TIME TO-NIGHT.

CLOVE MONTGOMERY & STONE IN THE OLD TOWN.

BURTON CAYLON AVE. 8:30. HOLMES MON. AND TUE. 8:15. LAST TIME TO-NIGHT.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, 43d St. & 43d St. E. 815. Last Matinee To-day 2:15. LAST TIME TO-NIGHT.

THE BARRIER REF. BEACH'S THRILLING STORY. In 16 performances of THE MOLLUSK.

LIBERTY 4th St. & 4th St. E. 815. Last Matinee To-day 2:15. LAST TIME TO-NIGHT.

THE FIRES OF FATE BY A. Conan Doyle, author of Sherlock Holmes.

THE ARCADIAN THE FANTASTICAL Musical Comedy.

HITCHCOCK NEW YORK THEATRE. 43d St. & 43d St. E. 815. Last Matinee To-day 2:15. LAST TIME TO-NIGHT.

THE MAN IN THE MOON. BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE GREAT DIVIDE."

HENRY LEE'S THE WORLD. Complete American Cycle of Richard Wagner's DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN.

GAITY THEATRE, 43d St. & 43d St. E. 815. Last Matinee To-day 2:15. LAST TIME TO-NIGHT.

FORTUNE HUNTER JOE WEBER'S. Complete American Cycle of Richard Wagner's DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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HIPPODROME Daily Mat. 2. Post Seats, 25c. Ev. 25c. to \$1.00. A Trip to Japan. Inside the 10 New Circles. In 16 performances of THE MOLLUSK.

HACKETT 43d St. & 43d St. E. 815. Last Matinee To-day 2:15. LAST TIME TO-NIGHT.

ANDREW MACK IN THE PRINCE OF NORVA. By Booth Tarkington and H. L. Wilson.

DALY'S 4th St. & 4th St. E. 815. Last Matinee To-day 2:15. LAST TIME TO-NIGHT.

MARGUERITE CLARK IN THE KING OF CABONIA.

BROADWAY 4th St. & 4th St. E. 815. Last Matinee To-day 2:15. LAST TIME TO-NIGHT.

THE JOLLY BACHELORS WITH NORA BATES.

COMEDY 4th St. & 4th St. E. 815. Last Matinee To-day 2:15. LAST TIME TO-NIGHT.

LYRIC 4th St. & 4th St. E. 815. Last Matinee To-day 2:15. LAST TIME TO-NIGHT.

THE CITY MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE, 30th St. & 30th St. E. 815. Last Matinee To-day 2:15. LAST TIME TO-NIGHT.

THE FORBES-ROBERTSON Third Floor Back.

CASINO 4th St. & 4th St. E. 815. Last Matinee To-day 2:15. LAST TIME TO-NIGHT.